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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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With which is incorporated the
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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1909.

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[a40-1]

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[a692]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a627]

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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [a415]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a504]

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[a51]

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BEER.**

THE LEADING BEER IN THE
FAR EAST.

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [a35]

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [a33]

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Ar.—Mukden ...	9.15 p.m.	"	"
Ar.—Changchun ...	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday
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Ar.—Harbin (") ...	3 p.m.	"	"

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Leave	Arrive	Thursday Saturday	Saturday or Sunday Monday or Tuesday
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)* ...	9 a.m.	"	"
Arrive—Changchun (") ...	6 p.m.	"	"
Ar.—Mukden ...	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Ar.—Dairen ...	2.30 a.m.	"	"
Ar.—Shanghai (Steamer) ...	12.30 p.m.	"	"
Ar.—(Russian Train)* ...	afternoon.	"	"

*Russian Train time is 25 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

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[a309]

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String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
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Every Comfort.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
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Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a598]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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MACAO.

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
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[a1623]

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

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[a196]

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DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

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Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

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F. DOMBALLE, Proprietor
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CARBOLIC ACID

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [29]

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ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5TH 1909.

HONGKONG being a free port, no reliable
statistics can be furnished regarding the
value of the trade of the port, nor is it
possible to furnish reliable information of
the tonnage of imports and exports. The
Harbour Master, in his annual reports,
does his best to supply the latter informa-
tion, but he plainly states at the outset
that "there are no reliable statistics of either
imports or exports except as regards certain
items of cargo dealt with in the Colony, of
which either from their nature and the
circumstances under which they are
imported, or from the fact that they
are required by law to be
specially reported, substantially accurate
returns can be given." The Harbour
Master calculates that imports during
the year 1908 showed a decrease in tonnage
of 44 per cent, as compared with the figures
for 1907; the exports a decrease of 10.7
per cent, while transit cargo declined 0.7
per cent. With these figures in mind it
struck us as noteworthy, when glancing
through the Abstract of Statistics just
published by the Chinese Imperial Maritime
Customs, to find that in 1908 the total
value of the trade between Hongkong and
China had only been exceeded once in the
past eight years, namely, in 1907, when the
total trade was nearly 253 million Haikwan
taels, while last year it was roughly ten
million taels less, and was still more than ten
million taels in excess of the highest figures
for any previous year back to 1901. The

value of imports from Hongkong into China
is returned at Tls. 150,282,300, and
the exports from China to Hongkong at
Tls. 92,107,983—giving a total of Tls.
242,390,283, or, roughly, about 230,000,000
sterling. We are able to make a com-
parison with the direct foreign trade
of Shanghai by consulting another table
in this facsimile of the Customs Reports.
We find the value of the direct foreign
trade of Shanghai in 1908 was just
upon 303 million taels, or sixty-one millions
in excess of the value of Hongkong's trade
with China. We note also that the return
for Shanghai showed a decline of about
twenty-one million taels compared with
the figures for 1907. But whether
Shanghai is really a bigger emporium
of trade than Hongkong cannot be de-
termined by the figures we have quoted
from the Reports of the Imperial
Maritime Customs. Hongkong is the
distributing centre for other countries
besides China, and we have to bear this in
mind in forming an approximate idea of
the value of the trade of the port. When
we see that the trade with China alone
exceeds 230,000,000 annually, the com-
parison that the total trade of the port is
worth about twice that sum is probably not
far wrong.

A Portuguese correspondent writes to us
lamenting that the Government of Macao
should be wasting the money allocated for
harbour improvements in sending officials
to Shanghai to inspect and to purchase
"toy-dredgers" for a work of such
magnitude. It is suggested in our
correspondent's letter that the work would
be much better and much sooner done if it
were put out to contract instead of being
done departmentally. Our Macao corre-
spondent said the same thing a couple of
months ago. There has been a great deal
of trumpeting over the allocation of a sum
of 180,000 for dredging the harbour at
Macao—a work which, if it is to be done
properly, will cost, perhaps, a few millions.
We have already pointed out that 180,000
only exceeds by ten thousand dollars the cost
of the dredger "St. Enoch," which the
Hongkong Government bought at second-
hand for dredging the site of the new
typhoon shelter at Mongkokkai. That is all
that need be said to show that, with so
paltry a vote for such an undertaking,
nothing but a little tinkering at the job is
to be expected. Possibly when the present
negotiations with China for the delimita-
tion of the boundaries of the Colony are
concluded and settled to Portugal's
satisfaction, appropriations more com-
mensurate with the importance of
the undertaking may be anticipated.
It is greatly to be regretted that
Governor RODRIGUES who has worked
so hard to get this improvement scheme
in train should be at this juncture trans-
ferred to another field of activity. All who
are acquainted with His Excellency's work
during the short time he has been in
Macao cordially congratulate him on his
promotion, but they cannot but view his
departure from Macao at the present time
with keen regret as it may not improbably
entail further delay in the actual com-
mencement of operations until at least his
successor has had time to study the
situation.

The Siberian Mail of July 13th was de-
livered in London on the 3rd inst.

Only two cases of plague in the Colony were
reported for the whole of last week.

Engineer-Lieut. J. P. Leahy has been pro-
moted to the rank of Engineer-Commander with
seniority of July 1st.

Mr. W. H. Martin, manager of the Bank
Australian Gold Mine, has resigned and is
going home. The new manager is expected
this week.

The steamer *Kolomo*, on which a serious fire
occurred at Singapore just before Christmas,
necessitating the submergence of the ship, has
been refitted and docked.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood
sentenced a native to seven days' imprisonment
and four hours' stocks for stealing a bundle of
bamboo poles valued at one dollar.

For stealing a box owned by the master of a
ballast boat at Mongkok on Tuesday Mr. F. A.
Hazelard at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced
a coolie to six weeks' imprisonment with hard
labour and six hours' stocks.

Sir John Lyster Kaye, the Tung-kuan-shan
mine concessionaire, the *Peking Daily News*
says, agrees to give up the concession upon a
payment by the company of £100,000 as com-
pensation. £50,000 has been offered, which
Sir John has refused to accept.

Among the delegates expected to represent
their respective Colonies in London during the
passage of the South African Union Bill we
note the name of Mr. A. B. Brown (member of
the Legislative Council of the Orange River
Colony), a brother of Mr. Frank Brown,
Government Analyst of Hongkong.

Last night the first of a series of promenade
concerts arranged by the Catholic Union took
place in the brilliantly illuminated compound of
the R. C. Cathedral. The band of the Buffs
went through a programme of selections which
delighted the large number in attendance.

Among recently elected members of the Royal
Society of Arts are Tseai Jem Tien Yow,
Ph. B. (Yale, U.S.A.), Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
Imperial Peking-Kalgan Railway, Peking, and
Mr. Herbert Edward Pollard, Public Works
Department, Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

The steamer *Tijpanne*, of the Dutch Java-
China-Japan line, has met with misfortune.
She struck on a reef near Muntok, a port in the
island of Banka, the other day, and sprang a
leak. Much water entered into the tank and
into hold No. 1. The water was kept down by
continual pumping until the vessel arrived at
Batavia on July 22.

Mr. C. J. Roberts, manager of the Bangkok
branch of the Standard Oil Co. of New York,
was discharged by the Penang Magistrate in
connection with the allegation of embezzlement,
his Worship holding that the warrant was
unduly authenticated. He refused an applica-
tion for a further detention pending the arrival
of confirmatory documents from Bangkok.

News received of the Ward Co., who are now
performing to crowded houses in Australia,
places as the most prominent item the marriage
of Mr. H. D. Garrick, Ukukula estate, Natal,
early last month, in Perth, Western Australia,
to Miss Rose Musgrove, who will return to
Ceylon, and settle down there when the present
tour finishes, which will be about March or
April next.

The New South Wales Commercial Commis-
sioner in the East, Mr. J. B. Sutor, has
informed the Commonwealth Government that
Canada has just appointed a commercial re-
presentative to stimulate her trade with Japan,
and another to perform the same kind of work
in China. Mr. Sutor says that although
Canada is in a position to supply many products
similar to those produced in New South Wales,
the latter State should, nevertheless, if specially
alert, have nothing to fear from Canadian
competition.

Mrs. Mason, of No. 6, Hanoi Road, Kowloon,
proceeded against a ricksha coolie for refusing to
accept a fare. Complainant informed Mr. J.
R. Wood at the Magistracy that when she
landed from the ferry she hailed the defendant
who was on the ricksha stand. He declined to
take her, however, and still refused after he
had been offered the legal fare. Defendant told
the Court that he was willing to take the lady
when he got his money. His Worship imposed
a fine of \$5, the alternative being fourteen days'
imprisonment.

The annual report of the Russo-Chinese Bank
states that business during last year was still
unfavourably affected by the crisis in the Far
East, which occurred as the result of the war,
while the closing of the free port in Vladivostok
led to a commercial crisis in the Far East.
The gross profits of the bank amounted to
3,761,000 roubles (\$1,850,000), as compared with
4,154,000 roubles (\$2,050,000) in the preceding
year, while the net profits amounted to 1,616,000
roubles (\$800,000). The dividend is 7½ roubles
per gold share, and 5 roubles copecks per silver
share, which takes 697,200 roubles (\$348,600).
The Chinese Government receives 266,000 roubles
(\$133,000) in payment of interest at 4 per cent.

The largest novel publishing house in England
or America is that of which Mr. Long is the
presiding spirit, and the growth of the firm,
which has been built up within comparatively
recent years, belongs to the romances of modern
business. At the present time Mr. John Long
is preparing plans for extending his world-wide
connection, and in order to cope with the in-
creased work Mr. Long has made arrangements
by which he will be joined in the management
of the business by Mr. Harold Thornton Butter-
worth (formerly of Hongkong) and Mr. Forrester
Charles Merten, the latter gentleman having
acted for many years as Mr. Long's manager.
For family and personal reasons the business
has been converted into a limited liability
company, but Mr. Long will continue to be its
chief director and chief proprietor.

The following extract from a letter in a
Shanghai paper in reference to the Navy
League should possess an interest for the Com-
mittee of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy
League. The present is pre-eminently the
League. When Britain requires the support of
every association formed for the furtherance
of the interests of her Navy. Let the Com-
mittee of the Shanghai Branch of the League
infuse some energy into the work it is consti-
tuted to perform. Let it beat up members
to give lectures or read papers, let it hold
private meetings of the League to discuss
current naval topics and communicate
recommendations to the General Committee at
home, and issue an annual report of such
correspondence on lines similar to those of the
China Association, and I venture to predict
that in the payment of annual subscriptions
the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer will find
no lack of funds.

THE "TAMAR" IN DOCK.

It was noticed yesterday that there was quite
a blank in the harbour. The *Tamar* had been
removed from her moorings and taken to the
Kowloon Docks to undergo a necessary overhaul.
She will be in dock, it is expected, for five days.
It is several years since she docked before.
An interesting feature of her removal was
that she was followed by a school of fish families
which had lived near her and enjoyed the fare
which came overboard. The fish followed the
Tamar to Hungshing, where the shutting of the
dock gates left them an easy catch for those
on the lookout.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance 1884.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

A NEW BISHOP FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has
appointed the Rev. Walter Andrews to
the Bishopric of Hokkaido.

[The vacancy has been created by the
resignation of Bishop Fyson. The new Bishop
does not appear to have been selected from
missionaries working in Japan. The only
Church of England missionary of that name we
can trace in the Far East is the Rev. W.
Andrews, who is stationed at Siatka-hsien,
Chungking.]

AMERICAN SQUADRON TO
VISIT THE EAST.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Washington correspondent of
"The Times" cables that a squadron
consisting of eight armoured cruisers,
commanded by Rear-Admiral Stribee,
will leave San Francisco on September
5th and call at Admiralty Island and
Manila.

Then the squadron will be divided
into two, and Hongkong, Woosung,
Kobe and Yokohama will be visited.

The ships will reassemble at
Yokohama in January and return to
San Francisco.

THE OSAKA LOAN.

LONDON, August 4th.

Owing to the disastrous fire at
Osaka, Loan Bonds are quoted at 2
discount.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S
SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, August 4th.

General Forestier Walker has been
appointed High Commissioner of the
Mediterranean, and retains the Gibrat-
tar command.

M. ISVOLSKY INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, August 4th.

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign
Minister, interviewed by a representa-
tive of the "Daily Telegraph" at
Coves, said the growing Anglo-Rus-
sian friendship was one of the most
powerful guarantees of European and
extra-European peace.

THE LATE DR. LALCACA'S
HEROISM.

LONDON, August 4th.

Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of
State for India, replying to Mr. Keir
Hardie, M.P., said the Government is
considering some recognition of the
heroism of Dr. Cowas Lalacaca, late
of Shanghai, in endeavouring to save
the life of Sir Curzon Wyllie.

NOVEL ADVT.

Spare the rod and spoil the child, is a maxim
which not even the experience and authority of
Solomon is able to commend powerfully to this
tender-hearted age. We grow soft. But there
are still some of the old faith left to show us
how things should be done. See this
advertisement.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The full Cabinet is given in telegrams to the
French papers of the Far East as below:—
Premier and Minister of the Interior—M.

Minister of Justice—M. Barthoud.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon.

Minister of Finance—M. Cochery.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Doumergue.

Minister of Public Works and Posts and Tele-
graphs—M. Millerand.

Minister of Commerce—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Ruan.

Minister of the Colonies—M. Trouillot.
Minister of Labour—M. Viviani.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Boué de Lapey-
rere.

Minister of War—General Brun.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE:
Finance—M. Ranauld.
War—M. Sarraut.

Marine—M. Cheron.
Fine Arts—M. Dujardin.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 4th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY V. ARNHOLD,

KARBERG & CO.

The Chief Justice (Sir F. Pigott) and his

Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J.

Gompertz) sat to hear an action at the instance

of the Hongkong Milling Company, of which

Mr. H. Percy Smith is liquidator, against

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., plaintiffs claim-

ing a sum of \$100,000 for damages for alleged

breach of warranty by the defendants under

an agreement dated 23rd March, 1907. Sir

Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. Slade,
instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for
plaintiffs, defendants being represented by Mr.
McNeill, of Shanghai, and Mr. Alabaster, in-
structed by Mr. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon,
Looker, and Deacon.

The statement of claim set forth that under

the agreement mentioned the defendants agreed

to sell and the plaintiffs to buy an ice plant with

a manufacturing capacity of 24 tons per day for

the price of 95,650 marks, German currency,
and the defendants agreed for that sum to deliver
the plant at the company's premises and to
erect and complete the same with all proper
accessories. Under the agreement the defend-
ants guaranteed that the plant would
manufacture ice of the same clearness and
quality as the ice being then manufactured by
the Hongkong Ice Company. The defendants
supplied the plant, but did not manufacture ice
of the clearness and quality warranted. In-
stead it produced an inferior quality of ice.
By an agreement, of which the defendants were
aware, made between the plaintiff company and
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the plaintiff
company agreed to sell and Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co. to buy for a period of six years all
surplus ice manufactured by the plaintiff com-
pany over and above such quantity as might be
required for their own consumption, such surplus
not to exceed 6,300 tons per annum, at the price
of five-eighths of a cent per pound, which price
would have given large profits to the plaintiff
company over and above the costs of manu-
facture, and by this agreement the plaintiff
company agreed that the ice to be so sold to
Jardine, Matheson and Co. should be in quality,
purity and clearness equal to the ice then being
produced by the Hongkong Ice Company. Owing
to the breach of the warranty by the defendants
the plaintiffs had been unable to perform their
contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and
Co., and had lost the profits which they would
have made thereby and had suffered other heavy
damages. The plaintiffs claimed as damages,
the cost of the plant, together with the expenses
incurred in erecting an ice factory and store,
less the estimated value of the ice-making plant.
They also claimed for loss of profits.

Defendants in their amended statement of

defence said their attention was not drawn at
the time the agreement was signed to the
inclusion in the agreement of any terms
different to those contained in the written
correspondence. They signed the agreement
in the honest mistaken belief that the agreement
contained in effect no terms other than those
which were contained in the written correspon-
dence. There was a duty cast upon the plain-
tiffs to draw the attention of the defendants to
the fact that the plaintiffs or their solicitors
had inserted in the agreement a term or terms
which had not been mentioned during the
preliminary negotiations. The plaintiffs were
set off by their conduct and breach of the
duty from setting up or relying on any terms
not contained in the written correspondence.
Defendants asserted that the warranty as to the
clearness and quality of the ice, of which the
plaintiffs complained, was not included in the
written correspondence. Defendants declared
that the plant had not been taken over by the
servants of the plaintiff company in full working
order as agreed. As a matter of fact it had not
been taken over at all by the plaintiff company.
Alternatively, if, which the defendants denied,
the plant had been taken over in full working
order by the plaintiffs or their servants between the
taking over and the date of the writ to manufac-
ture ice with the plant. The defendants did not
admit that the ice plant failed to manufacture
ice of the standard manufactured by the Hong-
kong Ice Company. They alleged that no
fair or complete trial had been made of the plant,
and that owing to the action of the plaintiffs or
their servants the defendants were not permitted
to run the plant for a full week as required by
the agreement, and any inability on the part of
plaintiffs to perform their contract with Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson and Co. was not owing to any
breach by the defendants of their alleged war-
ranty, but had been owing to the wrongful
action of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. in
refusing to accept the ice manufactured by the
plant. Defendants averred that such inability
(if any) had, owing to the fact that the plaintiffs
had put it out of their power to earn the
large profits referred to, by reason of the
fact that on or about March 18th, 1908, the
plaintiff company had agreed in writing to
execute and deliver to the Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and China a mortgage of the
premises whereon the plant was then being
erected, and by reason of the fact that in
pursuance of the agreement the plaintiff com-
pany and its official liquidator on or about July
9th, 1908, had assigned by way of mortgage the
premises, together with all erections thereon
belonging. There were still large sums due to
the Bank by the plaintiffs under the mortgage,
and the Bank were now engaged in negotiations
with a view to the sale of the plant. The
defendants also stated that such inability (if
any) had been owing to the fact that the
plaintiffs had in consequence of the complete
failure of their flour milling business gone into

liquidation, and consequently had become and were
still unable to manufacture any ice whatever,
inasmuch as such manufacture of ice was to be
conducted as an accessory to the milling of flour
and was to be carried on with power derived
from the flour milling plant and machinery.

Mr. Slade having read the pleadings,

Sir Henry Berkeley opened the case at length.

He said that the failure to supply machinery

capable of turning out ice of the same quality

as that manufactured by the Hongkong Ice

Company was the cause of action. The ice

manufactured by this plant was inferior both

in clearness and quality.

Mr. McNeill—Do you produce the ice?

Sir Henry Berkeley—I will produce the

silent testimony of the blocks of ice themselves.

Proceeding, he described the circumstances

which led up to the agreement. Negotiations

were conducted by Mr. A. H. Rennie, on behalf

of the Milling Company, and Mr. Arnold, on

behalf of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Com-
pany. Mr. Rennie unhappily was dead, but Mr.
Chard, a partner, would be called. The Milling
Company possessed at Junk Bay a large
supply of water which was necessary for
milling operations, and it occurred to the
active mind of Mr. Rennie that this water
might be utilised to great advantage in the
making of ice if he could obtain a good market
for it. He approached Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-
son and Company, the Managers of the Hong-
kong Ice Company, and in October, 1907, an
agreement was signed between the partners by
which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson agreed to
purchase ice of the quality manufactured by
the Ice Company. The Hongkong Ice Com-
pany was an old established Company and its
standard of ice had been maintained for
years. Counsel then dealt with the
allegation made by defendants that they were
not aware of certain terms in the agreement,
as they relied on the written correspondence,
and read letters to show that the stipulations
inserted in the agreement were known to
defendants before the agreement was signed.
Moreover, the agreement had been in defendant's
possession practically a week before it was
signed. Counsel remarked that some 2,000
pounds worth of the ice made by the plant was
deposited in the cold storage rooms of the
Hongkong Ice Company, where it still was and
could be seen.

Mr. McNeill—Is it rotting away?

Sir Henry Berkeley—My friend suggests it

is rotting in the cellars of the Ice Company. It

is not in cellars, but in the cold storage. Ice

only rots when it is brought into contact with air.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard the

word "rot" applied to ice. Does it mean

melting?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Well, not exactly, I

think.

Mr. Slade—It is the effect on ice of water

which may be of about the same temperature

as the ice, which sets into the ice and makes it

more liable to melt when exposed to air. Ice

melts much faster in water than in air.

Sir Henry Berkeley then went on to state

that plaintiffs had nothing to do with whether

the machinery could or could not turn out ice.

What they had to establish was the fact that a

warranty was made that this particular ice could

be turned out. If the machinery could not

produce the ice which the defendants warranted

that it could produce, then defendants must

stand the consequences.

Mr. Alabaster then applied that the special

damage paragraphs in the statement of claim.

He did so on the ground that the plaintiffs had

not said that they would prove what they ought

to prove, and that was that the defendants

knew that the contract with Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson and Co. contained a warranty
as to the clearness and quality of the ice. Certain
letters

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

August 3rd.
THE NEW VICEROY AND THE OPIUM HABIT.
His Excellency Yuan Shai Fan, who has lately been appointed to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces, is a strenuous opponent of the opium habit. His Excellency has sent an official here to enquire into the state of the Provincial Treasury, and at the same time to report on the prevalence of the opium habit among officials. During his term of office in Shantung H. E. Yen has dismissed more than thirty high officials for failing to rid themselves of the vice, and he means to carry on the same crusade here when he arrives. Not only smoking, but also the taking of the drug in any form, such as pills, etc., will make an official liable to dismissal. It is said that the pill-taking habit is still very prevalent among officials here.

THE FLOOD RELIEF SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Flood Relief Society was held yesterday, for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Society, and discussing means of preventing future floods. The plan of constructing a canal from Shui King to Ngai Mun was finally approved and adopted, and it was proposed to take the work on hand as soon as possible.

PIRACY AT SAHAI.
The piracy of a junk is reported at Sahai. The junk was proceeding from Shantung, in the Nam Hoi District, bound for Canton, with cargo of rice valued at £2,000. While off Sahai she was chased by a pirate junk, whose crew, after a short hand-to-hand fight, boarded the junk, and proceeded to transfer the cargo to their own craft. Seeing a guard boat approaching, the pirates took flight, and have not yet been caught. Those of the junk's crew who were wounded in the affray with the pirates have been removed to the hospital at Sahai, where they are improving. The Nam Hoi Magistrate is taking steps to arrest the pirates.

THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI HAS REPORTED TO THE VICEROY THAT THE RIVER HAS RISEN TWENTY-FOOT AT WUHOW, AND HAS REQUESTED THE VICEROY TO INSTRUCT THE PREFECTS OF OTHER TOWNS DOWN THE RIVER OF THE FACT, SO THAT THEY MAY MAKE DUE PREPARATION AGAINST THE RISE.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

V.E.C. V. BOYS OWN CLUB.

This match took place at the V.E.C. enclosure last evening, and ended as expected in a win for the home team. The players were:
V.E.C.: L. E. Lamont; A. F. S. Alves and A. V. Barres; A. A. Clifton; J. M. R. Pereira; P. M. Remedios and A. H. Carroll.
B.O.C.: H. J. White; A. R. Ellis and E. Leito; A. S. Ellis; P. A. Yavovich; M. A. R. ouza and H. V. Petersen.
The boys fully justified anticipations as far as an exciting game went, but the match was recognised as a sure thing for the V.E.C. and the recognition was correct. The home team won by a comfortable margin, and there was not a foul throughout the match. The V.E.C. played their usual fair game, and the B.O.C. reciprocated the compliment and recognised that the better team had won.
Final: V.E.C., 6 goals; B.O.C., nil.

COMING EVENTS.

To-morrow night at 5.30 the Buffs meet the 88th Co. R.G.A. and at six o'clock the 53rd Co. meet the 87th Co. R.G.A. Both games will be played at the V.E.C.

PAWNBROKER AND CLIENT.

SOME MISSING GOLD LINKS.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. P. A. Haselard of the Magistrate's Court yesterday. When Sergeant Sims charged a pawnbroker from Kowloon City with detaining a gold watch chain put in pawn. From the story told his Worship it appears that a Chinese woman went to a friend for the loan of some money, but as this friend had no cash on hand she lent the complainant a gold watch chain to pawn. Complainant eventually redeemed the chain, and some ten days later returned to the pawnbroker and accused him of removing a number of the links which were equivalent to £15 worth of gold. This the pawnbroker denied, but the complainant reported the matter to the police, and the defendant was summoned before the Court. He told the magistrate that he weighed the article when he gave an advance on it, and again when it was redeemed, and the weight was correct when the complainant recovered it. His Worship believed the defendant and dismissed the case.

HONGKONG AS A WINTER RESORT.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, in the course of an article entitled "Some Chinese Impressions" in the *Naturalist*, remarks:

In the near future we shall be going for sea-bathing to Fort Arthur, or wintering at Hongkong, or spending the long vacation up the Gorges of the Yangtze, and so far from being the other side of the world, China will be metaphorically "in the next street." If the social and moral condition of China remains in its present state, it will be the just punishment of those who have willingly left their neighbour in misery. If his misery shall react detrimentally on them, England is driven as compared with China, putting aside the moral aspect of the case, if the English Divs leave the Chinese Lazarus in his poverty, he really must not complain if he catches some very detestable, even more serious diseases, which may imperil his national life.

SATORO PASS CROSSED.

It is stated that on the 15th June Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Dr. Arthur Neve and Lieutenant A. M. Slingby, 56th Rifles, crossed the Satoro Pass about 12,700 feet. After five days' glacier travelling they found themselves on a huge glacier sloping in general in a south-easterly direction for a distance of more than twenty-five miles. They believe that this will probably turn out to be the true source of the Yarkand river.
This great trans-frontier glacier appeared to originate in the direction of the Gashuburn peaks and in this direction was seen a saddle which presumably communicated with Colonel Younghusband's "Under glacier" in the Oyrang Valley. Satoro Pass has never before been crossed by Europeans and almost certainly by no native during the last century. Some very high peaks, which are considered to be the south-eastern extremity of the Ashit-range, were measured.

AN ECHO OF THE 1908 TYPHOON.

THE "CRANLEY" AND "VANDALIA" CASE.

Before Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams, Moulton, and Buckley, an appeal was heard, the owners of the steamship *Cranley* from a judgment of Mr. Justice Baggallay Deane's holding the *Cranley* alone to blame for a collision between that vessel and the Hamburg-American liner *Vandalia* at Hongkong during a typhoon in July last. Both vessels were at anchor at the wharves, the *Vandalia* discharging cargo, and the *Cranley* undergoing repairs, when, at 11 a.m., a signal was shown, indicating a typhoon at a distance exceeding 300 nautical miles. The master of the *Cranley* had been told out to sea, and the *Vandalia* steamed out. Shortly before midnight on July 23, when the typhoon was raging in the harbour, the vessels collided.

Mr. Justice Baggallay Deane held that the *Cranley* had dragged, and the *Vandalia* had not, and, therefore, that she was to blame, and was liable for the damage done to the *Vandalia*. This Court now reversed that decision, holding that there was no negligence on the part of the master of the *Cranley*. Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams said:

He thought that he should be wrong in holding that the master of the *Cranley* had by any neglect to get up steam brought about the collision. They had had the assistance of their assessors, and he gathered from their answers to questions which had been put to them that, if the boilers of the *Cranley* had been in position and in a condition to be used effectively at the moment when the first signal was exhibited, then as a matter of good seamanship the master ought to have got up steam. But in fact the *Cranley* was undergoing repairs, her fires were out, and her boilers were empty, and it was obvious that, if the master had immediately proceeded to take steps for getting up steam, he could not have got up steam within such a time as would have been available for the purpose of preventing the collision. He did not desire to express any opinion on the question whether the remoteness of the danger to be apprehended from the obligation to get up steam. He based his decision on the ground that, if the master had proceeded to take steps to get up steam immediately on seeing the first signal, it would not have been in time to prevent the collision. In his opinion the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton said he was of the same opinion. There was no doubt that this accident occurred in the very fiercest moment of a very violent typhoon. He thought it well to leave captains free to act on the knowledge of each moment with the certainty that such action would not be used against them in a court of law.

Lord Justice Buckley also agreed.

ARMY OPERATIONS.

50,000 MEN TO TAKE THE FIELD IN SEPTEMBER.

The grant by Order in Council of certain lands in the South of England has now completed the Army Council's arrangements for the great manoeuvres which are to be held in Berkshire and Wiltshire during September. A Manoeuvres Commission, with military and county civil members, is now at work mapping out the area, and the engineers are testing the water supply in the various streams and springs.

Sixteen brigades of cavalry and infantry are to be employed, and a strength of 50,000 men will take the field. This force represents the backbone of the expeditionary Army of six divisions and a cavalry division, the absent units being those quartered in Ireland—the 5th and 6th Divisions and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. The preliminary dispositions will place the cavalry near Marlborough; 1st and 2nd Divisions in the Upper Thames area; 3rd Division round Chippenham; and the 4th Division at Churn.

The general conduct of the operations—invader versus invader—will take place across the border line of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and adjacent counties, and the fight is to be continuous and to a finish, day and night. No tents are to be used, the men bivouacking on the field wherever they find themselves at nightfall, and they will rest with outposts around them against surprise, as on active service. Searchlights and illuminating shells will play a prominent part, and balloons, wireless telegraphy, and telephones will connect the Army with headquarters.

The Army will be fed in its bivouacs by the Army Service Corps, who will run supplies as in war time. Big contracts are being arranged for food and forage, and civilian drivers. London will furnish quite a large number of horses and men, and various firms will collect county contingents. The whole scheme will be the biggest we have had since 1898. Some idea of the extent of the operations will be gathered from the following statistics of the force:

Generals employed	50
Infantry battalions	48
Cavalry regiments	12
Guards	350
Horses	20,000
Daily bread ration, leaves	25,000
Daily meat ration, lb.	50,000
Ammunition, rounds	1,000,000

COTTON AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Mr. Beauchamp, in the House of Commons last month, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, now that the Russian Supreme Court had given its decision that the cotton which formed part of the cargo of the s.s. *St. Kilda*, when she was sunk by the Russian cruiser *Dnieper* on May 23, 1905, was absolutely contraband of war, a contention which His Majesty's Government had previously refused to recognise, he would make representations to the Russian Government with a view to compensation being obtained for the owners of the cotton; and, in the event of failure, would he propose that the case should be referred to The Hague Tribunal.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Government have already declined, in all shipping cases arising out of the war, to reconsider or to refer to arbitration a matter which had been decided by the Supreme Court at St. Petersburg, and in these circumstances no useful purpose would be served by pressing any individual case.

Lord Balfour: Has the Foreign Office abandoned the attempt to get compensation in this and in other outstanding cases?

Sir E. Grey: In some cases the decision has been favourable. In cases where it has not been favourable the Russian Government has said that they cannot refer the cases to arbitration. We have had a number of cases arising out of the South Africa war in which we have had to give a precisely similar reply to other Powers. The situation is therefore one of considerable difficulty.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Is it not the case that all the German claims have been paid more than two years ago?

Sir E. Grey: No, that is not so.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The Report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary annual meeting to be held on the 23rd inst. is as follows:—
The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

Account.—The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account, after writing off \$270.05 for depreciation and including \$1,254.76 brought forward from last year, is \$9,282.54, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$1,000.00
pay a dividend of 15 per cent.	5,940.00
General Managers' remuneration	2,000.00
carry forward to new account	342.54
	\$9,282.54

Auditor.—The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET 31st MAY, 1909.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital 9,900 ordinary shares of \$10, of which	\$99,000.00
\$4 per share paid	\$39,600.00
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00
Reserve fund	45,000.00
Unclaimed dividends	499.60
Exchange fluctuation account	5,308.60
Sundry creditors	30,521.77
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	307.42
Bills payable	8,028.10
Profit and loss account balance	9,282.54
	\$139,608.03

ASSETS.

Landmarks	\$621.53
Furniture and fittings	\$2,159.19
Less written off	270.05
	1,889.14

Value of material on hand in Hongkong, Singapore and Shanghai \$80,158.26 |

Unexpired portion of insurance policies \$630.35 |

Sundry creditors \$9,538.55 |

Cash with bankers \$10,207.54 |

Cash in hand \$790.36 |

\$139,608.03 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest	\$11.90
To auditor's fee	100.00
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	270.05
To balance	9,282.54
	\$9,664.49

By balance from last account \$1,254.76 |

By transfer fees \$4,067.73 |

\$9,664.49 |

COMPANY MEETING.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, on July 7, Mr. A. G. A. Jones, (Chairman of Directors) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. L. Jones) having read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report, the CHAIRMAN said:

Gentlemen, I presume that as usual you will take the report as read. Before dealing with other matters I would refer for one moment to one or two figures in the balance-sheet. It will be observed that the net profit for 1908 is not quite so good as for the previous year's working, but the year 1908 does not figure as a record one in the balance-sheet of most companies, and we must not complain where in such a period our figures are slightly below the level of the previous year. You will see that by the allocation of the disposable balance shown in the profit and loss account proposed by the directors for you to pass to-day, we intend to finally deal with the item under the heading of "Purchase of Trading Rights." This, I may say, was the consideration for obtaining the charter under which the company has been trading, and which is now all written off, I think, by the directors. The amount of the dividend bound you all see is decreased by \$500 since the last balance sheet. Since the figures were made up, as at Dec. 31st last, a further sum of \$500 has been paid off, which will be exhibited in the accounts for the current year. The sum now outstanding is \$500. The dividend was originally for \$5,000, and, as some shareholders will know, was practically capital; that it has been almost repaid may, the directors also hope, be considered satisfactory.

Turning now to the general conditions, the year 1908 was not a red letter year in the Far East. In common with the rest of the world, which felt the aftermath of the upheaval in the United States in the autumn of 1907, the conditions were not prosperous. Speculation and overtrading at an antecedent date had left their mark, and a residue that had to be liquidated. That liquidation, I am glad to believe, has been practically accomplished to a great extent, and the directors trust that they may look forward to an era of improved conditions, in which they hope the company may secure its share. Reverting again to the accounts, we propose to maintain a like rate of dividend to that distributed a year ago. The reserve fund remains at £1,500, which, I may remark, is nearly 30 per cent. of the capital of the company. The stocks of goods have somewhat increased, but have been carefully valued. The general financial position of the company, as exhibited by the balance sheet, will show, on analysis, that the company has worked itself up into a position that is sound. With the improved condition which we are looking for, and with some further resources, the directors hope to be in a position to develop business in directions that it has not been hitherto possible to exploit. Before concluding, I would mention, as the report states, that the agreement with the parent company expired on Dec. 31st last. A new agreement has been entered into for a period of 10 years, with option of renewal for a like term of 10 years. Generally the new agreement is on similar lines to that originally made, which was the basis on which this company was inaugurated. I now beg to move "That the report of the directors and the annexed statement of the company's accounts at the 31st December, 1908,

fully audited, be now received, approved, and adopted," but before putting the same I shall be pleased to reply to any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. H. R. Preston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved: "That a dividend of 15 per cent. be declared out of the profits of the company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1908." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed: "That the retiring director, Mr. H. R. Preston, be re-elected to the Board." Mr. H. I. Ward seconded, and the resolution was again unanimously approved.

Mr. WARD moved: "That Messrs. Cooper, Scott, and Clarke be reappointed auditors of the company, at a fee of 15 guineas." Mr. Preston seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WARD, rising, said: As the representative of the shareholders, I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Board for their good management of the company, and congratulate them on the figures which they are able to put before us to-day, and especially on being in a position to write off the balance of £400 for the trading rights, and to bring the debit down to practically the nominal sum of £400. I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to say that the debit does not exist. I think that the Directors have done exceedingly well for us in the difficulties which they have had to surmount, and I congratulate them on the success which they have attained.

The CHAIRMAN: Will you include in that resolution the staff working abroad, because the result obtained has been as much due to them as to the work here?

Mr. WARD: I will gladly do so. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors and Staff. It is only the directors who know the value of the work of their staff, and I am quite sure they could not have accomplished these results if they had not a very able staff in the East.

The resolution was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: We can only direct policy. It rests with the actual agents and their ways of doing it, and whether the company is successful or not. On behalf of my brother directors and staff, I beg to thank you very much for the kind remarks made.

SUGAR TAXES IN JAPAN.

A correspondent who, the *Japan Mail* says, is eminently qualified to discuss the matters he refers to and who is, moreover, a sincere friend to Japan, writes as follows:—

If the *Japan Advertiser's* translation of the *Jiji's* Tariff Revision articles is to be relied upon, an interesting vista of the intentions of the Authorities is revealed, which is particularly instructive to the unfortunate importer of Hongkong Sugar, who is seemingly the target for all slings.

The *Jiji* is reported as saying that:—
"In connection with the policy of our Government to protect domestic agricultural and manufacturing industries, it may be pointed out, for instance, that there would be no necessity for granting sugar rebates if there were no restrictions imposed by conventional tariffs. We do not hesitate to state in conclusion that these restrictions are responsible for the confusion which has been created in our business world on account of the Sugar Rebate Law, whose values are a protective measure for the industry concerned is highly doubtful."

which means, I take it, that the Authorities, finding that the Conventional Tariff prevented Japan from giving more than a specified protection to the Sugar Refining industry, devised the method of Rebates as a means of evading the spirit of the international commercial treaty which Japan has entered. Surely the *Jiji* does not realise the significance of its admissions.

I have been wondering whether the concessions allowed to Formosan Sugar do not constitute an infringement of Treaty stipulations in addition to being unfair to the refiners in Japan proper. The Consumption Tax was imposed because the Treaty stipulations would not allow of further revenue being obtained from imported sugar if domestic sugar was not taxed. It is only now beginning to be made evident that the Japanese Government is not collecting in Formosa, it amounts to the same thing as increasing the Import Duty against the importer to the extent of the remission.

Of the prosecutions now being instituted against enterprising importers bent upon getting rich quickly by evading Import Duty, I suppose we may say "better late than never," but it is small consolation to those who have lost a fine business to know that steps that might have been taken ten years ago are only now beginning to be made evident. By the way, Mr. Masuda's son has to get off very easily in respect of his Yokosuka escapade, and Osaka importers were apparently forgiven altogether.

I cannot believe all this for the ultimate advantage of Japan.

My calculation is that, in addition to the legitimate advantage under the Import Tariff, the refiner gets an advantage to the extent of 55 sen and 53 sen per picul respectively on classes A and B by reason of the rebate allowed on sugar for home use.

A SUGAR TRE DE RUMOUR IN INDIA.

Calcutta firms who deal to any extent in sugar have experienced a shock during the last few days as the outcome of an idle rumour. It was vaguely reported that Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., with the assistance of Messrs. Wackinham, J. & Co., on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Company, were importing into Calcutta during July 400,000 tons of Java sugar, this quantity being sufficient to flood the market and very materially to effect the market prices. The statement, it appears, was only partially true, however, for although 100,000 tons are to be distributed evenly between Bombay, Karachi, Madras and the Eastern Presidency, the quantity to be delivered locally is but slightly in excess of the normal.

The Java trade is earlier this year than usual—a circumstance to which the rumour may possibly be traced. The consignment is nearly twice as much as the quantity brought to India from Java in 1905, but the sugar trade between the two countries in June was not in excess of that during the corresponding period of 1908. Comparing the shipments this month with those of July, 1908, an increase of 21 per cent. is shown, but this may be accounted for by the early deliveries.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. 435

TRAVELS OF A PLANT HUNTER IN THE FAR EAST.

In the July issue of *World's Work* we are given the "Travels of a Plant Hunter." It is the result of three years of exploration extending from Mid-China to North Manchuria. Mr. Frank N. Meyer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, travelling in search of plants that might be valuable to the Western World, went "where no white man has ever been," notably in the region east of the Yalu River in Northern Korea, say, from Antung to Khabarovsk. Mr. Meyer began his three years of travel in the East in 1905. Before he had finished he had been as far south as Kiu-kiang, on the Yangtze, as far north as Khabarovsk, and east and west from Ningpo to Hankow. His labours resulted in, amongst other finds, the alleged discovery of a seedless sweet persimmon. Also at Hsui-jun in the Ming Tombs valley were fields of great white cabbages, some of them weighing as much as forty pounds. But their most valuable characteristics were neither their colour nor their size, but that they would keep all the winter and that they were odorless. The travels were productive of some 2,000 seeds or cuttings of plants and trees, and it is hoped that some improvements in fruit and vegetables may be inaugurated. The article has some very interesting illustrations culled by the way, but it suffers somewhat from lack of efficient reading.

NEW TUNNELLING MACHINE INVENTED.

There was a trial recently in the yard of the New York Central Terminal Station, at Forty-sixth street, of a newly designed compressed air power tunnelling machine, intended to do away with the use of dynamite in tunnel work, and at the same time to cut a smooth finished bore, thus saving time, expense and avoiding the danger generally attendant on such work.

This machine is the joint invention of Edward F. Terry, of Terry and Trench Company, and Olin S. Proctor, of Denver. The machine is installed to drive an eight foot tunnel.

Driven by compressed air, the machine, which weighs about fifteen tons, can cut from twenty-five to seventy-five feet a day, according to the nature of the rock. Instead of sections being cut out, the rock is pulverized and the broken substance may be used for concrete work or street surfacing.

"The head of the machine," explained Mr. Terry, "is eight feet in diameter and has four connecting arms, upon which are mounted twenty-five powerful rock chipping drills that cut away every part of the face of the tunnel, while the head rotates. The broken rock is picked up by four steel scrapers and elevated to a belt conveyor, from which it is dumped into a car at the rear of the machine."

"The drills strike from 4,000 to 5,000,000 pounds blows a minute, each, exerting a force approximating 12,000,000 pounds a minute. The face of the tunnel is sprayed down and the tools cool."—*N. Y. Herald.*

FORCED MARCHES IN JAPAN.

In a recent issue the *Japan Mail* says:—
We find a great deal in Japanese newspapers on the subject of forced marches, which performances are attracting much attention in consequence of disastrous results recorded from the various places. We alluded in our last issue to the fatalities incidental to a march of that nature on the part of the Osaka garrison, but a much worse case is now reported from Takasaka in Joshi. There the manoeuvres commenced on the 17th inst. and on the afternoon of the 18th six men died in their tracks from heat prostration, four expired on the way to hospital and twenty others are now lying in a perilous condition. Another terrible experience took place at Hamamatsu in Yushu on the 16th inst. For five hours of continuous marching at a rapid pace in the blazing heat, 24 men fell out of the ranks, one of them dying on the spot and one becoming dangerously ill. In this case at Hamamatsu there appears to be quite an outcry against the officer in command for allowing his troops to take the field without being accompanied by a proper complement of surgeons.

Of course no one can condemn the motive of these extreme tests of endurance. Their object is not to train soldiers physically but to give them in times of peace a foretaste of the sufferings they may have to endure on campaign. But it can not possibly be right to push things to such extremes as the above incidents suggest. All that can be said in excuse is that the tremendous heat of the past few days took the military authorities by surprise, as it did everybody else for the matter of that.

SIR ITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE IN 1909.

The quarterly trade returns of the Colony, says the *Free Press*, show that in the first quarter of the year the total value of imports and exports was seventy-one million dollars and against seventy-six in the corresponding quarter of 1908. In exports the figures were sixty-four millions, and sixty-five and a half millions, but in imports decreased by three and a half millions, but in exports the Singapore decrease was only half a million compared with Penang's million. Malacca showed an increase in exports of a hundred thousand odd. Opium decreased in value to the tune of half a million dollars in imports, and nearly a million in exports. Amongst decreased import values were pepper largely, nutmegs and other spices, and there was a very considerable drop in all classes of spirits, and also in tea. All smoking mediums, however, increased considerably in import. There was an extraordinary leap into prominence of port, which increased in import over seventy per cent. a great quantity of the extra import staying here. Both tin and coal, as everybody knows, have gone seriously downhill and charcoal followed. The former of all classes increased about a hundred per cent, and raw hides were a heavier import market and also export. Wood generally was a much slacker grade than in the first quarter of 1908. Cotton goods showed a most extraordinary drop of over a million in value in imports, but exports showed better figures than in 1908. Woollen cloths suffered proportionately even more severely, and here again exports grew. Arms, etc., increased over five hundred per cent. In imports but exports were about steady. Tin plates like most metal articles suffered heavily. There was a large increase in cement and in various other minor articles of trade, but generally the report does not make cheerful reading.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* sailed from Yokohama on the 3rd inst. at noon, for Vancouver, B.C.

The O.S.K. advise that their first Trans-Pacific steamer *Tacoma Maru* left Hongkong on the 3rd ultimo on her maiden voyage to Tacoma, Wash. (via ports), arrived last Saturday afternoon, the 31st ultimo, being two days earlier than scheduled date of arrival.

ECZEMA MADE SKIN PEEL OFF

Baby Covered with Pimples, Inflamed Humour—Very Fretful and Cried Night and Day—Doctor's Ointment Seemed to Make it Worse.

CURED AT SMALL COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby had something like a rash come out all over him. It made him very fretful and crying night and day. The doctor did not tell what it was but the nurse said it was like small pimples under the skin and all over his face. He had the skin coming off with the nappies when changing and the doctor's ointment made it peel, then it came out worse than ever. I tried the doctor's ointment for some time but it did not seem to get any better. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and cured him. I have not seen anything of him since. He had the skin trouble ten weeks. I feel sure that Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him and I am still using Cuticura Soap. I was very pleased to have found out that Cuticura was a great skin healer. Mrs. Stone, Fonthill Bishop, near Salisbury, Wilt, Eng., Oct. 13 and 18, '08."



In the thirty-two page pamphlet wrapped about Cuticura Ointment are to be found most valuable suggestions for women, especially mothers, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for removing blemishes, disfiguring humours, rashes and inflammations; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and destruction of micro-organisms; and for bringing about, by suggestion and medication, a normal condition of health, strength and beauty.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 2nd inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here today.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Protea	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chippings	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Quarta	Thursday, 5th, Noon.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinqua	Thursday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Sourabaya	Taikosan Maru	Thursday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Bengloo	Thursday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore and Bangkok	Keongwai	Thursday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Holhow and Bangkok	Yamata Maru	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth and Fremantle	Alenham	Friday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yatsing	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Uaitan	Friday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Fooksin	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Loongang	Friday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Chingwantao	Suisang	Friday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, K.O. & SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HOKOKU & SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed tomorrow, at 5 p.m.

LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER

HOCK.

	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
Bots.	4 Bot.	
NEESENTER	\$14.50	\$16.50
HOCHHEIMER	\$12.00	\$21.00

These HOCKS are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL & WINKLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this Trade. They have a great reputation all over the World and at Home (Germany), so we can guarantee these Wines as Exceptionally Fine.

Samples on Application.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 4th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Discount, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	219
Credit, at 4 months' sight	222 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	43 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank, on demand	131 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank, on demand	131 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—P.O.S.	85 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—P.O.S.	74 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	104 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	94 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	9 1/2
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	87 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

OPIUM.

August 3rd.	
Malwa New	\$1,140/1,160 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,170/1,200
Malwa Old	\$1,210/1,240
Malwa V. Old	\$1,250/1,300
Persian fine quality	\$1,080/1,100
Persian extra fine	\$950/1,000
Patina Old	\$980 per chest.
Patina Old	\$995
Benares Old	\$995

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Shanghai at 11 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left again at 8 p.m. Monday for Hongkong, and is due to arrive at 8 a.m. today.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The *Apar* str. *A. Apar* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 1st inst. morning, and may be expected here tomorrow.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Buegel* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult., left Colombo on the 31st ult. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The C.N. Co's str. *Changsha* left Sydney on the 22nd ult., and is due here on the 16th inst.
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Waldemar* left Sydney on the 29th ult. at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.
The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 29th ult., for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila).

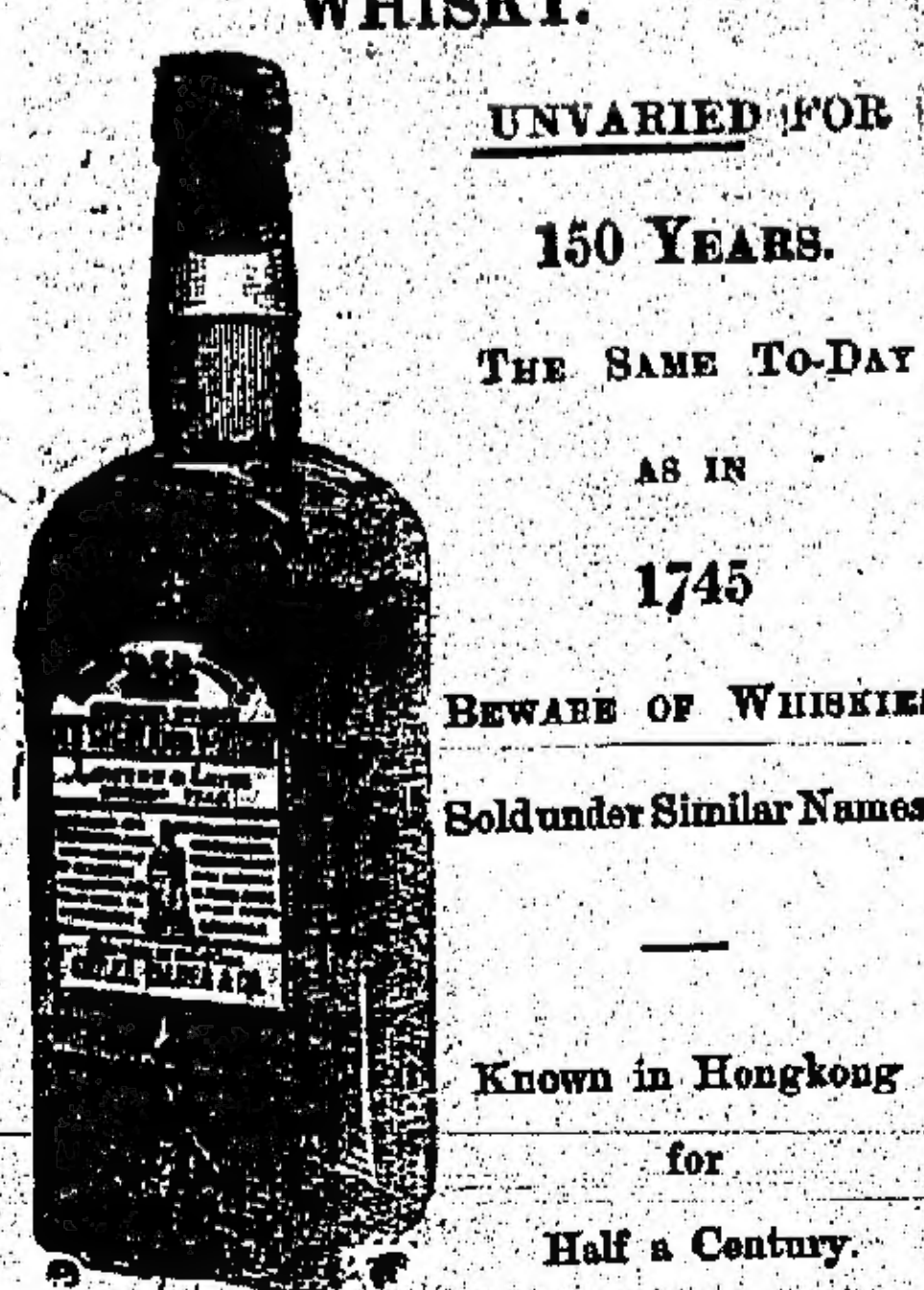
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Hikok* (European Line) left Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here today.
The C. & M. str. *Chonan* left Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is due here today.
The N.G.L. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 31st inst. morning, and may be expected here today.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected here tomorrow.
The Bank Line str. *America* left Nagasaki on the 29th ult. for Hongkong via Manila.
The N.D.L. str. *Bismarck* left Sandakan on the 2nd inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on the 7th inst.

The P.M. str. *Asia* sailed from Yokohama on the 29th ult., for this port via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due here on the 8th inst.
The J.C. str. *Typhoon* left Macassar for this port on the 31st ult., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 21st ult., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY.
AS IN 1745.
BEWARE OF WHISKIES Sold under Similar Names Known in Hongkong for Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, blest, they have fragrance, force and zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES. FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

314-3

The Fascination of the East

is brought home to you in the perfection to which Egyptian Cigarettes have been brought by Messrs. MASPERO FRERES in their two brands known as

Bouton Rouge and Felucca

Egyptian Cigarettes

The care with which they are made, under ideal climatic conditions, starting from the selection of the leaf to the finished product, makes these brands a revelation to the cigarette connoisseur.

A Luxury to the man of Taste.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Company, Hong Kong.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4th, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1,017 1/2, buy.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$57, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	\$10 1/2, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	12	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.70, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$9.60
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 134 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$8
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 102
Loan-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 109
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 407
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$16 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	\$62
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$62
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	56,900	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 148
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.80, sales
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$204
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$74 (old), buy.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$44, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195
INSURANCES—				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$195, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$110, sellers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$845, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$120, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$835, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$225
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102 1/2, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 118
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$44 1/2, x.d.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44 1/2, x.d.
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Pos. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Kaib Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18 1/2	\$14, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$142
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$17, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$32
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$2 1/2, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$70 1/2
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$33, sales
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$18.40, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$4 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	\$10	\$30 1/2
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 757,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 21st—*Andrea Rickmers*, *Inverclyde*, *Benlauer*, *Bulow*, *Glenafra*, *Foon*, *24th*, *Meinam*, *Australien*, *Patna*, *Cadiz*, *Hysan*, *Kanagawa Maru*, *22nd*, *Indran*, *Bengumbia*, *Schiff*, *31st*, *Hydra*, *Maru*, *Namur*, *Mecklen*, *Miyazaki Maru*, *Socotra*, *Nile*, *Tourane*, August 4th—*Asynaz*, *Austria*, *Bellerophon*, *Bonaven*, *Denbighshire*, *Menelaus*, *Atholl*, *Glenamara*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 3rd—*Sado Maru*, *Canton*, *Suevia*, *Dardanus*, *P. E. Luthold*.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. P. E. Adams	Mr. J. P. Iawler
Mr. H. N. Beaupaire	Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Lloyd
Mr. John Bowman	and child
Mr. M. Breen	Mr. D. Macdonald
Mr. B. J. Buck	Mr. Nicol Macdonald
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. C.	Dr. O. Marriot
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Dr. S. Hough	Mr. A. J. Skina
Capt. B. Innes	Surgeon and Mrs. A. D. Spalding, m.n.
Mr. T. J. Rowett Johns	Mr. W. T. Stebbing
Mr. C. L. Johnson	Mr. F. M. Swift
Mr. E. Jupp	Col. H. I. Wallace
Mr. H. Kaufmann	Mr. A. Whitman
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Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Knott	Mr. E. A. Wilson
Miss Kist	
Mr. G. M. Lack	

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Mr. G. O. Fletcher	Mr. B. Nasamatu
Mr. E. Boynton	Mr. S. Ochi
Mr. E. M. L. Engle	Mr. W. J. Palmer
Mr. E. K. Kousa	Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Passmore
Dr. C. P. Plous	Mr. E. Rigold
Mr. T. Gordillo	Mr. & Mrs. S. Filivstone
Mr. R. S. Hardy	Mr. E. E. Smith
Dr. Keding	Mr. & Mrs. Thompson
Mr. A. N. Kemp	Mr. H. M. Thompson
Capt. F. Kotof	Mr. W. Whiting
Mr. E. L. Loein	

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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Mr. A. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. C. Lawless
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Mr. Butler	Capt. Norton
Mr. J. D. Butler	Mr. B. P. P.
Colonel Genl. D. Chetti	Mr. B. P. P.
Capt. C. H. D. St. Clair	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. C. G. G.	Mr. B. P. P.
Dr. & Mrs. P. Clark	Mr. B. P. P.
Miss F. Clark	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. C. Crick	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. Harrison	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. H. H. Hunt	Mr. B. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Kohler	Mr. B. P. P.

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Mr. P. Currie	Mr. E. A. Lowry
Mr. F. C. Fenwick	Mr. J. Macdonald
Mr. W. F. Gwy	Mr. W. P. Hinglo, jr.
Mr. J. H. Higgins	Mr. Wm. J. J.
Mr. S. H. Howie	Mr. B. Taylor
Dr. F. Kaye	Mr. A. Uebmann
	Mr. J. Weir

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Miss E. MacGowan and Mr. S. MacGowan.
Per *Alidham*, from Swatow, &c., Mrs. Winfield, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Higford, Messrs C. L. Lynde, J. F. Clark, A. Levy, A. Blyton, R. Blyton, T. Lynch, S. Kelly, J. H. Hutchison, W. J. Kertesshaw and Geo. Compton.
Per *Caledonia*, from Hongkong, from London, Mr. K. E. Greig; from Gibraltar, Mr. L. Xavier; from Marseilles, L. R. Macphair; from Port Said, Mr. W. Meacham; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Mores, and Mr. O. J. Barnes; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs H. Rawlin and Mr. W. H. Thomas; from Bombay, Mr. Whitworth; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Earton and infant; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. J. S. Mann; from Marseilles, Mr. W. Sparks.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sanuki Maru*, for London, Mrs. Winfield, Mrs. C. J. Knight, Dr. H. Fujita, Messrs Robertson, Mayehara, Shimada, Ando, W. Gallen, W. Pitt, Watt, G. Cunningham, G. Lennon, Fujii, B. Telford, Hasegawa, A. M. Ross, J. C. Robson, Oganai, A. B. Bhadwar, M. Kunoishi, H. Henrichsen, Y. Sasaki and A. Kunoishi.
Per *Nikko Maru*, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. L. Want, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Tatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Elliot, Mrs. K. M. Van Buren, Mrs. Want, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Yamamoto, Mrs. O'Brien.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 5th to 11th, 1909.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day.	Time.	Day.	Time.

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